THE WASHINGTON ADDRESS

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE HISTORIC FAREWELL MESSAGE. It Is One of the Trensures of the Lenox

Library - Changes the Father of His Country Made in the Manuscript After Consultation-How the Library Got It. To the student of handwriting George Washington will be a joy forever. The manuscript of his Farewell Address, which was a hundred years old on Saturday a week ago, is as legible to-day as the Spencerian handwriting in a modern schoolboy's cony book. Any one who has once seen and studied a specimen of Washington's penmanship can easily recognize it One might guess from those clean round, easy, precise characters something of the strong, careful, well-poised, self-controlled pature of the man who formed them. In all the samples of Washington's handwriting at the Lenox Library one sees those same characteristics. Besides this Farewell Address, the library possesses his letter press containing copies of his letters from 1799 to 1799, and drafts of episties sent to Madison and Hamilton. All show the same care and neatness. The manuscript of the Farewell Address is a

precious possession, and is, accordingly, kept under double lock. It consists of thirty-two pages of quarto letter paper, written on both sides of the paper, and tied, together in book form with a narrow, pale blue ribbon. The pages are thin and yellow now, but that very enhances their value, which increases with the square of the distance from the time when they were first traversed by Washington's quill pen.

The document has had many alterations. Insertions and interlineations have been freely made, and there is an occasional marginal note or paragraph mark. In two places paper has been neatly pasted over the written page. and a new version set down on the pasted paper. One place toward the end has been left blank, as if the writer had thought he might come back and fill it up, but had never done so. The words "American" and "Union" are underlined twice whenever they occur, and the words "North." "South." "East," and "Wei," are underlined once. The greatest changes occur on pages 10 and 11, which are the words "North," "South," "East," and "Wet." are underlined once. The greatest changes occur on pages 10 and 11, which are, in fact, almost completely expunged. It is toward the close of his plea for the continuance of the Union and his warning against acceptable in where he save.

ance of the Union and his warning against sectionalism, where he says:

With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in quarter may endeavor to weaken its any quarter may bands. The writing on the two pages which follow. The writing on the two pages which follow the writing of the two pages which follows. sentence is almost entirely obliterated, suppression in this particular portion of decresseems to show that it received the

st careful attentio ocument appeared first in the American idertizer, a paper printed in Philadel-David C. and Septimus Claypoole, and r the price of six cents. It was an enterprising sheet for the times, but would hardly be called a lively newspaper nowadays. Its four pages were filled mostly with notices of sales, of the arrival of ships, and with advertisements in various forms. This is a sample: Just Annuard-in the Brig Seven Brothers and hip old Tom, from Kengston, Jamalea, and landhundred hogshead of good Green Coffee Twenty puncheons of high proof and well-

In the issue of Monday, Sept. 19, 1796, when In the issue of Monday, Sept. 19, 1796, when Washington's Address appeared, there was no other literary work; nothing more than the ustal bills and notices. The Address took up about two and a haif of the precious four pages it is printed well, with the long s's then in vogile, and an occasional misspelled word, like "cleathed" or "stedfast," which are also found in the manuscript. The usage of the time may have justified this orthography, but even if it did not, people will not lay these slips up against Washington. Since William C. Ford began to publish his edition of Washington's writings in 1889, it has been known generally that the Father of His Country not only misspelled words sometimes, but oven used strong spelled words sometimes, but oven used strong solied words sometimes, but even used strong ones occasion sily. Before that, Jared Sparks, by his corrections and suppressions of what Washington wrote, had almost made us believe that our here was either a statue or a prig.

The Address, as printed in Claypoole's paper, bears the heading:

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS," The original manuscript lacks the first head-ne. In the paper the Address bears the date f Sept. 17, 1796, whereas the manuscript date Sept. 10, 1796. It is probable that the date e manuscript was changed after the proof dy been corrected. It was on a Sept. 15, that Washington, then in Thursday, Sept. 15, that Washington, then in Philadelphia, sent for the printer to some to him and informed him that he had a document which he wished published in the American Daily Advertiser. On Friday he sent the manuscript to the printing office, on Saturday he corrected the proof, and on Monday, the day on which it appeared in print, he left Philadelphia for Mount Vernon. That fact is chronicled thus in the next day's paper, above the quaint notice of a marriage between Holest Reed and Catharine Compor.

"Yesterday morning the President of the United States left this city on his journey to Mount Vernon."

Those two items constituted the only stock of the society reporter for that day! That the date of the someoript was probably changed is attested by the fact that the proof of the Address, which was presented to the Mount Vernon Association by the late Mr. Childe, bears the date Sept. 17, 1796, and not Sept. 19, which was presented to the constitution of the Address of the Addres which was merely the day on which it was first published.

first published.

Now, how did the manuscript become the Property of the Lenox Library? David C. Claypoole, the printer, first obtained possession of the He binself tells the story in these words:

'I waited on the President with the original, and in presenting it to him expressed how much I should be gratified by being permitted to retain it, upon which, in the most obliging manner, he handed it back to me, saying that if I wished for it, I might keep it; and I took my leave: After Mr. Claypoole died his effects were sold

ster Mr. Claypoole died his effects were sold anection, and James Lenox of this city then gift a painting of Washington by James die, executed in 1778, and also the manufit of the Fareweil Address. He bought latter in competition with the Congression-Library's representative, and was criticised sewhat for doing so, on the ground that manuscript belonged properly in the publishrary. Mr. Lenox, however, had informed Library Committee that he would not compute the first limit, if the members would tell i their limit, but that they would not do, so the Government lost and the city of New & gained a literary treasure. verbment lost and a literary treasure.
ens. in his "Recollections of James ens. in his "Recollections of James that it was "about 1847 or his occurred. He spoke from recommend was not accurate.

at this occurred. He spoke from rec-however, and was not accurate, racy World, a weekly journal of Amer-d foreign literature, science, and art, published in New York, contains in of Feb. 23, 1850, the following inter-

in the second se

Mr. Lenox of this city. The attendance at the sale was quite large_and the bidding very spirited."
Shortly after Mr. Lenox bought the manuscript, he had a special, glit-edged edition made of it, which contained two engravings, one of the painting made of Washington by James Peale, the other of the better known painting made by Gilbert Stuart. In the margin of this special edition are printed the parts of the address that Washington had scratched out. Appended to the volume are several interesting papers, such as the statement of David C. Claypoole, the report made by William Rawle to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the letter from Chief Justice Jay to Richard Peters. Some of the information contained in these papers, as well as in other letters in the Lenox Library, and the appearance of the manuscript itself, make it clear that Washington probably submitted his Farewell Address to some of his friends for criticism. Ascarly as May 20, 1792, he wrote to Madison telling him of his intention of writing such an address, and asking for suggestions. On June 20, 1792, Madison responded, and sent him a draft of an address such as he probably would have written. Four years later, Washington corresponded with Hamilton on the same subject in six letters extending over a period from May 10 to Sent 4. The original drafts of all these letters are in the Lenox Library.

In his letter to Richard Peters, John Jay

ing over a neriod from May 10 to Sept. 4. The original drafts of all these letters are in the Lenox Library.

In his letter to Richard Peters, John Jay gives this history of the document:

"So he time before the address appeared Cel. (afterward Gen.) Hamilton informed me that he had received a letter from President Washington, and with it the draft of a Farewell Address which the President had prepared, and on which he requested our opinion. He then pronosed to fix on a day for an interview at my home on the subject. A day was accordingly appointed, and on that day Cel. Hamilton attended. He observed to me, in words to this effect, that, after having read and examined the draft it appeared to him to be susceptible of improvement, that he thought the easiest and best way was to leave the draft untouched, and in its fair state, and to write the whole over with such amendments and corrections as he thought were advisable, and that he had done so. He then proposed to read it, and we proceeded deliberately to discuss and consider it, paragraph by paragraph, until the whole met with our mutual approbation. read it, and we proceeded deliberately to discuss and consider it, paragraph by paragraph, until the whole met with our mutual approbation. Some analoguements were made during the interview but none of much importance."

After reading this, one sees why the manuscript of the address, with its many corrections approaches, additions, and marginal

notes, is a literary treasure, throwing light on the origin of one of the greatest State papers ever written.

It was not wholly the work of one man.

Nothing really great and lasting ever grows
to full size in one single human brain. But
the broad and patriotic spirit that animates
every paragraph was surely Washington's.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

Some Facts and Reminiscences Connected

with the Subject, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your paper of this date contains a statement made by the editor of the Toronto Globe that there is no annexation sentiment in Canada. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the statement is a deliberate, premeditated, and wilful lie. I make this statement with a full knowledge of the fact that the editorial utterances of the Toronto Globe are under the control of the Hon, Sir Oliver Mowat as attorney for Mr. Thomas Nelson of Glasgow, Scotland, who is the chief owner of the capital stock of the Globe Printing Company, as trustee for the son of the founder of the Globe, the late Hon. George Brown.

When the Globs was edited and controlled by George Brown, or his prother, Gordon Brown, it was an independent, fearless epponent of corruption and fraud in high places. Since it passed under the control of the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat it has been an advocate of monarchy sailing under the Liberal flag, and therefore guilty of obtaining support by false pretences. In my opinion, and I have good reason for forming the opinion, it is a subsidized organ of that nfamous corporation the Canadian Pacific Rallway Company. When the editor of the Globe sees an annexationist coming toward him if in the night time he blows out the gas, if in the day time he turns his back and shuts his eyes, and then declares that there are no annexationists in Canada. From 1862 to 1892 th Hon, Sir Oliver Mowat denounced the Right Hon, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K. C. B. as the incarnation of all that was corrupt, vile. infamous in legislation and the administration of public affairs; and then he accepted the brass bauble of knighthood from that infamous man; in other words, sold his birthright for a mess of pottage and became a blind leader of the blind. Having lost his five senses he can neither hear, see, feel, taste, nor ameli an annexationist, and therefore denies that any exist in Canada.

ationist, and therefore denies that any exist in Canada.

In 1893 Mr. John Crerar of Hamilton, Ontario, delivered a speech at Rochester at a meeting of the Roard of Trade of that city. In his speech he admitted that things were so bad in Canada that 1,000,000 of his countrymen (one-fourth of all living Canadians) had become citizens of all living Canadians) had become citizens of this republic, and yet he had the cheek to declare that there was no sentiment in Canada favorable to political union with the United States. A short time previous he had been made for life, by the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Crown Attorney for the county of which Hamilton is the county seat, and therefore he played ostrich whenever he saw an annexationist in his country, and declared that there was none from try, and declared that there was none from Newfoundland to Vancouver. He has a life interest of nearly \$5,000 a year in maintaining

British connections.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is exempted from taxation by the Government of Canada for all time to come, upon its roadbed, rolling stock, telegraph lines, steamboats, warehouses,

stock, tergraph and the Government interfere with dec, &c. Neither can the Government interfere with its traffic charges until it shall have carned and paid dividends exceeding ten per cent. of its capital stock, although the Government contributed a sum equal to its entire cost to secure its construction. Besides, it controls the Government of Canada, and therefore has the power ernment of Canada, and subsidies at its own

to vote itself loans and subsidies at its own sweet will.

The present Government of Canada unconditionally surrendered to the Canadian Pacific Railways Company when it appointed the Hon. Mr. Blair Minister of Railways and the Hon. Israel J. Tarte Minister of Public Works, and the Giobe, as its chief organ, sings its morning psalms to the hymn tune selected by Sir William Van Horne, and the pocket editions of the Giobe published at London, Hamilton, and Ottawa keep step to the same music.

liam Van Horne, and the pocket editions of the Globe published at London, Hamilton, and Ottawa keep step to the same music.

When Sir John A, Macdonald was discovered selling the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Sir Hugh Alian the Globe thundered forth its denunciation every day until he was driven from power. The Toronty Globe knows perfectly well that the Canadian Pacific Railway and its promoters are guilty of far worse offerces, and yet keeps sience, while professing like Grover Cleveland, to be holler than the rank and file of its party.

When noor insane Louis Riel was condemned to death the Toronto Globe sat on the fence, ready to condemn Sir John A. Macdonald if he murdered him, and just as ready to condemn him if he d'd not murder him. When the Hon. Edward Blake moved a resolution in Parliament to condemn Sir John for the murder of Riel, the Toronto Globe, Sir Richard Cartwright, wouldbe Sir William Malock, would-be Sir David Mills, and would-be Sir John Charlton voted against Mr. Blake's resolution. No man who approved or voted for Mr. Elake's resolution has been taken into the Government by Wilfred Laurier, simply because he is under the thumb of that rank Tory the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

to the whereabouts these days of our "Reform" Commissioner of Public Works. The streets and avenues in our district are being torn up. chiefly by the Standard Gas Company, and presumably under a permit issued by the department of which Gen. Collis is in charge. The manner in which the pavement is being replaced is an outrage upon every taxpayer. It is difficult to say what proportion the Belgian blocks are not relaid, an idea of the wretched manner in which the work is performed may be obtained from the fact that from eighteen to twenty paving stones have not been put back in about every rod of paving four feet wide that has been torn up. These blocks have been carted away. No attempt has been made to maintain the grades established when the streets were originally

established when the streets were originally paved, and the earth taken from the excavation has been used to fill in between the loosely laid blocks, or left to form a layer of mud upon them for Col. Waring's men to remove.

This is what has happened in West Seventy-fifth street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, and we observe the same thing in other streets and in the intersecting avenues. We have learned from experience that it is useless to appeal to the department in these matters. Four years ago our block, then newly laid with Belgian blocks, was in excellent condition. Since then two gas companies and one electric light company, with their main lines and lateral excavations, have left the street in such a condition that the variations from grade throughout the block range from three to six inches. It is obvious that a street in this condition is exceedingly rough for riding that vehicles make an abnormal amount of noise in passing through it, and that it is difficult to keep it clean. Throughout the summer pools of water, some of them a rod in diameter and several inches deep, have remained in the atreet for hours after every shower. The gutter drainage has also been seriously interfered with. The attention of the Department of Public Works was called to this condition of affairs last spring, and, as we were not sufficiently in favor to secure an asphalt pavement like some of our neighbors, we swere promised that the Belgian blocks should be relaid in proper condition. Instead an additional permit has been issued, as noted above, and, in common with many other adjacent blocks, our pavement has been made worse than ever. Aside from considerations for our personal comfort, it appears to us as taxpayers that the expenses of the department in not insisting that those who tear up the streets shall leave the pavement in as good accondition as they found them. Unfortunately we will not have an opportunity to express our opinion of "Reform" government to assist us in arousing some of our city officials to

them.
A NUMBER OF THE RESIDENTS OF WEST SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET.
NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1896. SWORE OFF SMOKING TO MARRY,

But Bis Wife Wouldn't Tell the W. C. T. U. Whether He Swore on Again. ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 24.—The annual Convention of the Essex County Woman's Christian l'emperance Union was held to-day in Calvary Methodist Church, East Orange. At the session this afternoon a sister of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, declared that the ob-

Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, declared that the observance of Sunday was decreasing, and that one of the chief causes of the change was the Sunday newspaper. She said that the Sunday newspaper was "filled with literature not fit to be read."

Mrs. Mary Holmes spoke of the work of the anti-clararette leagues. She said she had always been opposed to tobacco and that she had refused to marry her husband until he gave up amoking.

"Did he ever begin again?" asked a woman.

"I decline to answer," said Mrs. Holmes.

DIVERSIONS OF THE STAGE

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S "BANT. MARIA" AT HIS OLYMPIA.

Anna Hold's Tricks of Manner and Eccor tricities of Bress in "A Parior Match"-An Expert's Theories on the Harm and Help of Scandals to an Actress. Last night was Oscar Hammerstein's own at the Olympia. His own play was performed by his own company in his own theatre before an audience made up largely of his own friends. In the lobby were thousands of roses in bunches and emblematic shapes, inscribed with

kindly wishes from employees, German societies, and others. One floral horseshoe was big enough to bring good luck to a hundred men. The assemblage inside the theatre was ebullient with enthusiasm. Every merit in the piece was applauded rapturously, and the owner-manager-author-composer was called out three times. Yes; last night was Oscar Hammerstein's own at the Olympia.

The cause of the demonstration was a first performance of "Santa Maria," described by Mr. Hammerstein truthfully enough as "romantio comic opera." pany which acted and sang it was led Camille D'Arville, and contained Marie Halton, Lucille Saunders, and Julius Steiger, for each of whom there were songs so well sung that encore upon encore extended the opera until close upon midnight. About half of these repetitions were really desired by the majority of the auditors, and the rest were insisted

upon by injudicious boomers.

That caused some resentful hissing. Much of the commendation of those four singers, however, was spontaneous and honest. James T. Powers was the principal comedian, and he had enough of comic opportunity to enable him to make the people laugh cousiderably. The story in "Santa Maria" is that a King of

Holland lacked an heir to his throne, and, being assured by a fortune teller that he had a son omewhere on earth, sent a young man forth in quest of the desired one. The emissary went to Italy, and there found, not any son of the King, but a girl to love. She

proved her to be the heir if she had been a boy. So her lover put her into masculine clothes and took her to Holland as a prince; but the pair confessed the imposture so contritely that the King abdicated in their favor, and the play ended with their enthronement. That is quite as much of a plot as most comic operas can boast, and it is stuck to in the action more closely than is always the case in such plays The first act was at the royal palace in Holland, the second in an Italian court of justice, and

the third in Holland again, with an exceed-ingly resplendent scene of ice for a spectacular finish. haleh.

As to Mr. Hammerstein's work, aside from
the first-rate representation, it may be said that
those who are ready to ridicule Mr. Hammerstein as a "jack at all trades and a master of
none" will find themselves disappointed in
"Santa Maria"

It is safely above the level of worthlessness, Its words and music are not the expressions of a genius, nor are they those of a clumsy novice. They are of more than mediocre quality. There is some clumsiness of construction in the scenes and awkwardness in the movement of the personages. Mr. Hammerstein has disdained assistance, it is said, and if that is so he dained assistance, it is said, and if that is so he must be rated as clever in stagecraft, considering his slight experience. The music lacks in contrasts and in characterization, and it often sounds like travesty of grand opera; but it is highly respectable, and the singers are able to command respect for it.

And even the most carping critic, after he has found all the fault he can with "Santa Maria," must admit that last night was Oscar Hammer stein's at the Olympia.

Anna Held disdains the aid of petticoats. When she swishes her silk skirt, heavy with silver embroidery, through the air it reveals no clustering lingerie. She resorts to chiffen bloomers, made in yellow, black, and pink, and fitting tightly enough to display the shape of her leg. save in those places where plaiting, ruching, and puffing throws the chiffon out of the outline of the palpitating limb. Her bodice is very low, and her body beautifully poised on her hips, Her general figure is not good, but her caives are marvels of dainty shapeliness. She was a striking figure on Monday night with the long white plumes in her hair and the pale colors of her beautiful costume. Her bodice, half covered with pearls, was of pale blue, and her skirt of another greenish shade of the same has been taken into the Government by Wilfred Laurier, simply because he is under the thomb of that rank Tory the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.

SEPT. 24, 1896.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

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FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

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WHAT KIND OF REFORM IS THIS?

West Seventy-fifth Street

Have a Heal Grievance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Many of the residents of that part of the city lying west of the residents of that part of the city lying west of Central Park think it pertinent to inquire as to the whereabout these days of our "Reform." He for the wars a quick wriggle which might action. This was a quick wriggle which might action. fined on Monday night most of her dramatic action. This was a quick wriggle which might have been the effect of a cold chill running suddenly down her spine and settling in the small of her back. When it reached that spot she squirmed a bit, and was half way off the scene before the audience realized the force of the spasmodic little gesture. She had alluring glances to supplement these little contortions, and she sang the words "play with me" in a way that made them express a volume—some such volume as would be promptly suppressed the moment it appeared.

The latest of Fay Templeton's elopements was the topic, and one of the talkers was a theatrical manager who makes and sells amusements in a wholly commercial spirit. "You ask me whether Fay's value will be increased by this affair or lessened," he said, " and I answer that it will be increased. She is a burlesque actress. If she were 'in the legitimate' a scandal would hurt her in a business way. I have observed the effect of such things very carefully. An actress of serious rôles is worth more to the play in which she is engaged, and to the manager who employs her, if she is known to be a woman of unblemished private character. Of course a great genius, like Bernhardt, commands an art pedestal to stand on, and nobody thinks of throwing her off it. But I am speaking of the ordinary 'leading actress,' or 'star,' and what I say is that no manager can afford to put a notoriously misbehaving actress forward as the circumspect heroine of a sober play. The intended dramatic effect is defeated if the audience knows that the impersonator of a heroine is herself the opposite of the character portrayed. But when you come down to burlesque and vaudeville, a scandai doesn't hurt a performer a bit. On the contrary, she is valuably advertised by a divorce, an elopement, or any escapade of that general sort. The reason for this is that she figures on the stage as an individual entertainer, and not as the character which she assumes. Therefore, notoriety makes her a more interesting object, and the fact that you don't respect her cuts no ice. Beg pardon. What I mean is that her role in a scantily clothed burlesque can't be affected injuriously by the publication of her own erratic conduct off the stage, and, on the other hand, she becomes more of an exhibit. Now, the point for an employing manager to determine is whether hie play is dignified enough to be harmed by a scandal concerning the actress. Fay Templeton's elopements render her all the more desirable for 'Excelsior Junior,' because that is a show of handsome women, but they would prevent me from placing her in any circumspect piece. How about comic opera singers? Well, I could name an actress of great beauty, brilliant talents, and whimsical marriages, whom New York audiences will not treat quits respectfully in comic opera. At nearly every references in her lines to husbands or wives the people see a personal meaning, and laugh at her. In short, if an actress nowadays would develop her best possible value in true dramatic art, she must be ninknown to the public in any undignified way. That's business," throwing her off it. But I am speaking of the ordinary 'leading actress,' or 'star,' and what I

sumed Name for Stealing a Bleycle, BUFFALO, Sept. 24 .- In the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court this morning a young cadet. halling from some small military college on the Hudson River, was sentenced under the name of John Hardin to one year and three months in the Erie county penitentiary for stealing a bleycie. The prisoner admitted that Hardin bicycle. The prisoner admitted that Hardin was not his right name, but refused to disclose it, saving he would not bring disgrace on his family. To the Court he made a touching appeal for mercy, saving that if released he would make full restitution for his crime, but that if sent to prison it would ruin his prospects for life. The Court expressed sympathy for him but imposed the sentence. It is said that Hardin's parents are wealthy residents of New Jersey.

New LONDON, Sept. 24 .- Mr. Loren A. Daball. civil engineer of this city and publisher of Daball's Aimanac, was married to-night at Centre Groton to Miss Flora Stanton of Norwich. The marriage occurred at the family homestead at Candlewood Hill and was witnessed by many invited guesta.

KLAFSKY'S DIFORCED HUSBAND. His Watch Stopped When She Bied-He

Lives in Poverty in Brooklys Herman Lieberman, the divorced husband of Frau Klafsky, the singer, who died in Hamburg on Tuesday last, is living in poverty at 665 Flushing avenue, Breoklyn. He was her first husband, and the two were married at Leipele in 1876, at the outset of her stage career and before she had become an opera singer. At that time Frau Klafsky was a chorus girl in the theatres at Isohi and Solzburg. Lieberman was in business then at Solzburg. After he had known her six months he went to Leipsie for

the wedding. Mr. Lieberman said yesterday that he and his wife had lived together for six years, and in the autumn of 1882 she went with the Angelo Neumann Company to Italy. He came to this country in October of that year, and later Frau Klafsky, who was taken ill in Turin, returned to Leipsic. After a stay of several months in Germany she rejoined the Neumann Company in Italy. In 1888, in Bremen, she secured a divorce from Lieberman on the ground of deser-

divorce from Lieberman on the ground of desertion. They had two children, Herman, born in
1877, and Gustave, born two years later.
"I paid for my wife's preparation for the
stage," Mr. Lieberman said yesterday, "and I
exhausted my private fortune in that way.
The was determined to become an artist. She
wrote me three letters after I left her, but I
have never seen her since 1882, before she
started for italy. Last spring I was ill for a
long time, and was in such a condition that I
appealed to her, while she was singing at the
Academy of Music, for some assistance. Her
husband, Herr Lohse, sent me \$25, and said
that he did it because fate had made him the
stepfather of my children. He warned me not
to come near Frau Kafaky. He need not have
been worried. I had no dealre to see her. I
hear that for a long time she would not come
here, as she was afraid of me. I never wanted
to see her again, although I wept when she
died."

M. Lieberman has not prospected in this coun-

to see her again, although I wept when she died."

M. Lieberman has not prospered in this country. He has been a waiter, a book agent, and in Chicago a reporter on a German newspaper. He shows that he was once a handsome man. He is 51 years old and his birthday as well as his wife's comes on Sept. 19. She was exactly ten years younger than he. Mr. Lieberman lodges with a fortune teller, and that may make him superstitious. He told the reporter yesterday that he and his wife once met a Tyrolsan ciairvoyant who told her that she would die at the end of her forty-first year. Frau Kiafsky died on Monday and her birthday was Saturday. The fortune teller told M. Lieberman that he was going to have a very hard time and he knows now that she was telling him the truth. His watch, he said, stopped at 11:30 on Tuesday, the time at which, he says, Frau Kiafsky died.

IS HE THE ORIGINAL GROSS? Mrs. Gross of Poland Says He Is, but He

Thirty-five years ago Necht Kotinsky, then a young deaf mute, was wedded in her native own, Pertikow, Poland, to Joseph Gross, Her father, a well-to-do dry goods merchant, gave her \$1,500 as a wedding present. Gross had a business or his own, and for nearly three years he lived happily with his wife. He wanted to enlarge his business, and his father-in.law advanced him \$1,500.

Eventually Gross disappeared from Poland. For more than a year Mrs. Gross vainly searched for him. Then she gave him up for dead and went into mourning. Her parents died and left her and her brother, Bernard, property worth about \$5,000. Through litigation they lost it. A few years ago Kolinsky came to America. He settled in Yonkers, and fre quently made trips to this city. Early last nummer he came across a man who he felt sure was his long-lost brother-in-law. Kolinsky made inquiries, and learned that Gross, who was a well-to-do retired Baxter street clothing dealer, lived at 169 Steckton street. Williamsburgh. Kolinsky wen there and discovered, it is alleged, that Gross had another wife and several children. When Kolinsky introduced bimself, Gross declared that he didn't know him. Kolinsky was satisfied that Gross was his brother-in-law, and he sent money to his sister to come to this country. Mrs. Gross landed three weeks ago and went to her brother's house at 67 Riverdal? avenue, Yonkers. A few days later Kolinsky took her to Gross's house, and, in sign language, she told her brother that Gross was her long-absent husband.

Gross was served with the warrant, find, on was his long-lost brother-in-law, Kolinsky

husband.

Gross was served with the warrant, and, on beine arraigned before Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court, he pleaded not guity. He was paroled in the custody of his attorney for a hearing on next Friday. Mrs. Gross aid afterward that the woman had made a mistake. He added that he never saw her before.

MRS. HUBER FELT INSULTED.

Thought a Sign Referring to a Dog Named Bubert Was Meant for Her.

John Kirchhoff has a grocery on the northwest corner of Ten Eyck street and Bushwick avenue, Williamsburgh, He owns a Newfoundland dog which he has named Prince Hubert. The dog is kept in a yard back of the house and the yard fronts on Ten Eyck street. A gate one into the street and on the outside of it Kirchhoff for a long time has had a sign "Beware of the dog." Recently he added to the sign: "Look out for Hubert."

A few doors below the grocer's yard, at 217 Ten Eyck street, lives Mrs. Helen Huber. Up to two weeks ago, when she had a dispute with the grocer about the price of some vegetables, she traded at his store. After this dispute she bought her groceries elsewhere. On Wednesday she passed Kirchhoff's yard and saw the sign. It occurred to her at once that the words. "Look out for Hubert," referred to her. She went to the Ewen Street Police Court and told Justice Lemon that Kirchhoff's object in puting up the sign was to belittle her in the eyes of her neighbors. A summons for the grocer was issued, and he was arraigned in court yesterday, "Since that sign with my name was put up," said Mrs. Huber, "everybody in the neighborhood seems to look and point at me. I'm sure that Mr. Kirchhoff but it us so as to annoy me." Kirchhoff denied the woman's statement. He said that his dog was victous at times, and the additional words on the sign which referred to the animal's name were put there so as to impress more forcibly upon children the necessity of keeping out of that yard. The summons was dismissed. grocer about the price of some vegetables, she

LUCKY CATCH OF A SNEAK THIEF

A Detective, a Young Man, a Girl, and a Trolley Car Instrumental in the Capture. A man called at E. A. Wright's house, 116 Broad street, Newark, on Wednesday, and representing himself to be Myron W. Morse, a real estate dealer, said that he had been commissloned by Mr. Wright to sell the house, and wanted to look it over. The servant girl escorted him through the house, and as he togo he remarked that he had intended to measure the hall bedroom, but had forgotten to do so. Then he ran up stairs alone and, return-

Several hours later it was found that a gold watch and chain and two rings had been stolen. The case was reported at the Second precinct station yesterday morning by Miss Wright and station yesterday morning by Miss Wright and her brother. As they were returning home the girl saw her visitor of the previous day walking along the street. She kept him in sight while her brother telephoned from a stable to the police station. Detective Murphy jumped on a trolley car to follow the trio. The thief discovered that young Wright and his sister were after him and started to run. The young man pursued him, and Murphy watched the chase from the car. At the right time he jumped from the back pistform and, running around the block, caught the thief in Arlington avenue after a lively chase. Before anything was said to the prisoner about the reason for his arrest he said; "I can prove where I was at half past 3 o'clock yesterday." The man said he was Charles Linberger.

A Relic of the Robeson Naval Administra-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- A relie of the naval administration of Secretary Robeson, a dry dock coating originally fully \$500,000, for years has been lying at the Pensacola Navy Yard rusting away and useless for any purpose. The dock was built in four parts at old ship yard in the early eighties, and towed by two war ships to the Pensacola Navy Yard, two war ships to the Pensacoia Navy Yard, where it was intended it should be used for docking the smaller vessels of the service. When an attempt was made to put it together a serious defect was found, and whether this was due to the contractors or the designers was never asked. The dock, however, proved an utter failure, and has laid in the Navy Yard gradually rusting away, until now it is to be sold by the Government for a nominal sum.

Gave the Church the Damage Money. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24,-The \$4,000 which

Mrs. Almira Johnson has just received from the Pennsylvania and the Atlantic City Railroad companies as damages for the killing of her husband in the accident near Atlantic City last July has been given by her to the Second Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, N. J. Mrs. Johnson is rich and has no children. THE IRISH DYNAMITERS.

Mr. Gill Mokes a Statement of the Govern

arrested in Glasgow on Sept. 12, was arraigned

n the Bow Street Police Court this morning

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Gill, who

Mr. Gill, in opening the case, said that the four

alleged dynamiters, Ivory, Tynan, Haines, and

Kearney, the first named arrested in Glasgow,

the second arrested in Boulogne, France, and

the last two in Rotterdam, left New York in

August last by different steamers and travelled

under false names. These men, he said, were

sent to Europe by the Fenian organization in

New York, which provided them with funds for

the purpose of carrying out the following

They were to proceed separately and by differ-

ent routes to Antwerp, where they were to him

premises in which to prepare chemicals for the

nanufacture of bombs and dynamite cartridge

This done, they were to find persons in London

through the use of the bombs which had been

prepared in Antwerp. It had been arranged in

New York before the four men started, Mr. Gill

said, that outrages should be committed in the

United Kingdom, and the men expected that

their work of preparing the bombs would be

Mr. Gill said that Ivory was born in Dublin,

and had been employed as an assistant in a ra-

loon called the Municipal Arms, at 123d street

and Lexington avenue, in New York. He sailed

from New York on the steamer St. Paul on Aug.

19. His mission was to secure men to use the

bombs which the others had prepared in Ant-

werp. He was in London at the end of August

and left the city on Sept. 3 to join Tynan in

Brussels, and later both joined Kearney and

Ivory took with him to Glasgow several letters

from Kearney, written for the purpose of intro-ducing him to certain Irishmen in Glasgow.

lvory, after reaching Glasgow, wrote a letter to

Tynan, informing the latter that his mission

had been unsuccessful, as Kearney's friends in

Glasgow, to whom he had been sent, were either

ill, not to be found, or for some other reason not available. The letter also expressed Ivory's fears that his mission to London would also prove unsuccessful. In the letter Ivory made reference to "wedding" and "groom," &c., which Mr. Gill declared meant explosion, ex-

reference to "wedding" and "groom, "oc., which Mr. Gill declared meant explosion, exploder, &c.

Mr. Gill said that upon receipt of Ivery's letter. Tynan recalled Ivory in a very indignant letter, in which he said:

"Three days from now the wedding was to have taken place. Our people at home will be very much disappointed at our non-success."

Mr. Gill said that Haines and Kearney on Sept. Il came to the conclusion that detectives were shadowing them, believing that they were manufacturing dynamite bombs, and that it was therefore impossible for the present to put their plot into effect. They consequently wired a message to Ivory from Antwerp, saying: "We are here. Business stopped. Come right away and inform Garth."

The manager of the Hotel Anglais at Antwerp identified Ivory as having been a visitor at the hotel in company with Tynan, who was registered under the name of Garth. The hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.

It is announced upon official authority that the Government have abandoned the idea of asking for the extradition of the alleged dynamiters Kearney and Haines, who were recently arrested in Rotterdam.

Pahis, Sept. 24.—United States Ambassador

for the extradition of the alleged dynamiters Kearney and Haines, who were recently arrested in Rotterdam.

Parits, Sept. 24.—United States Ambassador Eustis had a long interview with M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day in regard to the case of P. J. Tynan.

BOULDBONE, France, Sept. 24.—P. J. Tynan has rejected the suggestion of the United States Consul that he employ French lawyers, named by the Consul, to defend him, and informed the Consul that he rejed upon the republic to do him justice. Tynan looks very pale and haggard, and his health is rapidly breaking down.

The reason the authorities have decided not

gard, and his health is rapidly breaking down.

The reason the authorities have decided not to attempt to secure the extradition of Kearney and Haines is that it has been found that the offences with which they are charged are not included among the extraditable crimes mentioned in the treaty between Great Britain and Holland.

LONDON, Sept. 24.-A despatch from Paris to

news agency here states that Great Britain's

request for the extradition of P. J. Tynan, the

alleged dynamiter, has been received by the

The Bubonte Plague in Bombay.

BONBAY, Sept. 24 .- A virulent bubonic plaque

is prevalent here and in many other parts of the

Presidency, from which 100 more deaths have already resulted. The crops throughout the Presidency are badly in need of rain to save them from almost complete failure.

CAIRO, Sept. 24.-Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchener

commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to

Dongola, wires that he has captured 900 pris-ouers and that his cavalry is pursuing the enemy, several of whom the pursuers have

Queen Victoria Deepty Gratified.

London, Sept. 24.-The Court Circular an

nounces that the immense number of congratu-latory letters and despatches sent to the Queen on the occasion of her having exceeded in point of time the reign of any other British sovereign have deeply touched and gratified her Majesty.

The Bark Prosper's Crew Probably Lost

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. Sept. 24.-Wreckage

that has been washed ashore near here indicates

the loss of a bark named Prosper, believed to be a French vessel of that name. There is no trace of her crew, and it is thought they have perished.

MAIL-COLLECTING WAGON TRIED

As a Time-saver It Wasn't a Success, bu

It Made a Splendld Spectucle.

The new mail-collecting wagon of the Post

Office, which made its first trip through the

Tenderloin district yesterday afternoon, ex-

cited admiring comment all along its route

through Broadway and Fifth and Sixth ave-

nues. It proved to be a dandy turnout, deco-

rated in white and gold, and drawn by a beau-

tiful pair of bays with shining flanks and

docked tails, and a driver who was on full-

dress parade. The wagon is built after the

rubber tires. The wagon is 17 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 0 feet 4 inches in height. It is

lighted by gas, two coach lamps being placed

on either side of the driver's seat, and 'wo burn-

lighted by gas, two coach lamps being placed on either side of the driver's seat, and 'wo burners similar to those in the cable cars being set in the interior. The wagon is fitted with six big windows extending along the entire length of the wagon, three in a side, and the door at the rear end, reached by a single step, is also fitted with a window. Racks capable of helding six mail pouches are fitted on the right side of the wagon, and a distributing table is built against the left side. In the front is a series of boxes for the sorted letters. On the sides in gold letters is the inscription, "United States Mail." The wagon cost \$500.

The wagon started at 4 o'clock from the Thirty-second street entrance of Station E, which runs through the block from Tal ty-second to Thirty-first streets, between Stath and Seventh avonues. In it were Victor J, Bradley, local superintendent of the rallway mail service: Charles Nellson, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; James E. White, general superintendent of the rallway mail; Chief Clerk T. W. Dwenger, and Clerks Horrigan, Sable, and Bermas of the rallway mail service, and T. B. Carter, representing the builders. The wagon traversed Broadway and Fifth and Sixth avenues from Twenty-first to Forty-third street, collecting letters from seventy-six boxes, including the hotels and club houses of the distric. In all about 6,000 letters were collected, including three bundles of forelegm mail.

were collected, including the collected of the wag on reas fast as they were collected. The wag on returned to Station E and delivered the stall to
Superintendent John D. Silabes at 5:50 o'clock,
having made the journey in one hour and fifty
ninutes. It had covered four collection routes

having made the journey in one hour and fifty ninutes. It had covered four collection routes in that time.

Spectactularly the trip was decidedly a popular hit. It wasn't a success, though, as a time saver. This wasn't the fault of the wagon, but was rather attributable to the lengthy route laid out for it. The carriers afoot easily beat it. The four carriers who went over the same route got back to the station in forty-five minutes, and their mail was all distributed by the time the wagon got back. It took only about five minutes to sort the mail the carriers brought in. The Government bought two of the collecting wagons to experiment with. The one used in yesterday's trial will be shipped to Washington this morning, and its exact duplicate will be put into service in the Tenderloin district. The experts aboard the wagon will make a report to Postmaster Dayton and the authorities at Washington of the results of the trial trip.

ambulance pattern, the body hanging low on the springs, and the wheels being fitted with

French Government.

and Glasgow to commit the actual

completed by Sept. 15.

Haines in Antwerp.

Public Opinion Favors the Morehest Meas-BEGINNING IVORY'S EXAMINATION

Madrin, Sept. 12.-The effect here of the news that Dr. Gonzalez Lanuza, the teacher of penal law in the University of Havana, and ment Case Against Him-Engiand Won't Ask for the Extradition of Mearney and Haines-Considering Tynan's Case. other distinguished persons had been arrested on a charge of treason shows that public opinon here is in favor of harsh measures. The LONDON, Sept. 24.-Edward J. Ivery, alias Heraldo sava: Edward Bell, the alleged dynamiter, who was

"When It was known that Gen. Blanco had shot an immensely rich fillbuster, everybody exclaimed: 'That is right; that is the way to deal with them,' and Gen, Blanco began to win back his lost popularity.

"When the news came from Havana that the authorities had imprisoned members of the Junta, the public inquired whether these men had been already sentenced and executed. "It is useless to deny it. Public opinion wants

an energetic policy. It demands that there be no mercy for the traitors, who, however prominent they may have been, are not worthy th tears of one of the 200,000 Spanish mothers who mourn the absence of their sons.

"Public opinion does not conceal its fear that fustice will not be done. There is reason for this ear. There is Cepero, who macheted the soldiers of Ballen at Mal Tiempo. He is there, fat and lively, awaiting a civil trial. There is La bords, the Competitor man, defended by Olney, although proclamations were found upon him In which he referred to the American shores as foreign. There are 200 more, protected by a friendly Government, just as if Spain were so degraded as to be unable to administer justice. At the last Cabinet council Senor Castellane, Minister of Colonies, declared that the campaign funds were exhausted. The peninsular Freasury will advance Seffor Castellano \$7,000,000, which he must refund as soon as the \$200,000,000 loan is negotiated.

The Government is puzzled what to do with Dr. Rizal, who is supposed to be one of the leaders of the Philippine revolt. Gen. Blanco shipped him to Spain immediately after the conspiracy was discovered; but the Governmen does not wish to have him here nor to send him to the penal settlements in Africa for fear he may establish too close relations with the Cuban exiles there.

COMPETITOR FILIBUSTERS.

It Is Now Dented that Their Sentence of Death Has Been Reversed.

HAVANA. Sept. 19.-La Correspondencia Militar of Madrid says that the Minister of War has contradicted the report published by La Epoca that the sentence of death passed upon the Competitor fillbusters was reversed by the Supreme Council of War and Marine. Gen. Azcarraga's denial, La Correspondencia adda was received with applause by the public in Madrid.

Gen. Weyler's bank-bill edict is beginning to bear fruit. The leading newspapers discuss whether the value of the bank bills and gold may be quoted at the Stock Exchange without violating Gen. Woyler's edict. La Union Con stitucional declares that what the edict forbids is to quote bills, not to quote gold, and, consequently, every one is authorized to fix the price of gold against silver or blils. El Comercio attacks the importers because

they refuse to transact business on a bank-bill basis. El Avisador Comercial, the importera' organ, accuses the retail dealers of buying the bills in the market at a discount of 15 per cent. and then pretending that the importers accept the new currency at par. El Garrion, an uitr Spanish newspaper, says:

"The premium on gold is now 15 per cent. Let us suppose that it goes as high as 33 per cent. In an issue of \$18,000,000 the loss would cent. In an issue of \$18,000,000 the loss would then amount to \$0,000,000, which the rich Spanish residents of Cuba could well afford to lose. They ought to have the patriotism of the Spanish in Buenos Ayres and other places, who are doing their best to aid Spain.

"Beware, wicked Spaniards! What you are doing now will recoil upon you to-morrow. When the foundations of a building give way, the upper part of it comes also to the ground. These conflicts for the sake of a few pairty bessels are sure to encourage the expenses of our pessels are sure to encourage the expenses of our

these conflicts for the sake of a tew pairry pessetas are sure to encourage the enemies of our country. When they destroy property it is you who lose by it, since it is you who own it.

"This is what we have to tell you, traders and dealers, that you are. It is your duty to sacrifice yourselves for your country. We ask tien. Weyler to enforce his edited and punish without mercy wheever may violate it."

At Matanzas a merchant was fined \$20 and sent to jail for ten days for refusing to accept a one-dollar bill at par. It is not known that a similar measure has been taken against the Director of the Spanish Bank. Advices from Madrid say that although the delte provided that the treasury would accept the new currency as gold in payment of taxes, the Minister of the Colonies has issued a decree limiting its acceptances to one-third of the dues.

It is said that the Director of the Spanish Bank has been forced to resign.

The military hospital at Artemisa became overcrowded and many patients had to be removed to houses in the adjacent thills.

La Lucha says that all the patients at the military hospitais in Guansley, Mariel, and San-La Lucha says that all the patients at the mil-itary hospitals in Guanaloy, Mariel, and San-tiago do las Vegas will soon be transferred to the foundling asylum, so as to make room in those places for the sick among the new troops just sent to the province of Pinar del Rio.

The removal of the girl foundlings to the San-ta Clara convent was made this week. El Puis denounces this as an outrage upon morals, be-cause the part of the building devoted to the girls is surrounded by houses of ill repute.

ROLOFF HEARING CONTINUED.

Testimony Given Regarding the Loading of the Laurada Of Barnegat. The hearing in the case of Gen. Carlos Ro-

loff, who is accused of having actively participated in sending filibustering expeditions to cuba, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander. At the previous hearing on Tuesday last

several witnesses told of the trip of the steamship Laurada from Philadelphia to Cuba in August, and of the taking on board of arms ammunition, and men after the vessel had ammunition, and men after the vessel had got out to sea. They swore that Gen. Reloff was one of the men; that he had given orders on board, and that he was one of those who were landed on the island of Cuba.

Capt. James Anderson of 54 Van Brun: street, Brocklyn, was the first witness yesterday. He is in command of the naptha launch Richard K. Fos. He testified that on Aug. 7 a man whom he knew as John Burchard hired him to take a fishing party to Barnegat. Eighteen men went on board, Somebody on the pier, before they started out, knocked him senseless.

"And after that," said the witness, "I did not know very much of what I was about." He remembered that the innich went along-side a stetamer off Barnegat, but he could not remember the vessel's name. Finally, when the name Laurada was mentioned to him, he said he thought that was it. the name Laurada was mentioned to him, he said he thought that was it.

Tug Captain George Knox testified to having towed four surf boats to the Laurada from Kaigus Point, near Camden, N. J., and James R. Smith, the owner of the tug, told of having received an order for the towing from J. D. Hart & Co. of Philadelphia.

M. J. McKellup, Captain of the tug Dolphin, M. J. McKellup, Captain of the tug Dolphin from the dook in the East River to sea off Barnegat, where the barge's cargo was transferred to the Laurada.

The hearing will go on at 11 o'clock to-day.

INSURGENTS UP AND DOING. They Burn a Town in Matanzas and Destroy Several Pinutations.

HAVANA, Sept. 24 .- Insurgents have burned the town of Lagunillas, province of Matanzas. They have also destroyed the sugar estates Olano, near Bolondron; Ozado, near Lagunillas; Santo Domingo, near Guamacaro; San Antonio, near Corrol Falso, and buildings on other estates of more or less importance. All of these estates are in the province of Matanzas.

The Queen Regent has commuted the death rentence placed on Octavio Zubizarretas to imprisonment for life.

Spicide in the Cohoes Police Headquarters. ALBANY, Sept. 24 .- William T. Sherman of Harrison place, Troy, committed suicide in the Cohoes Police Headquarters to-night. Sherman, who is an artist, entered Headquarters at 6 o'clock, picked up a New York evening newspaper, and read an account of a suicide in the paper, and read an account of a suicide in the metropolis, where a young man who had become despondent had ended his life by shooting himself four times in the breast. He laid aside the paper, and taking a revoiver from the Sergeant's desk shot himself four times in the left side of the breast. The shooting was done so quickly that it was over before Chief Smith realized what the young artist had done. Sherman had been out of work since last April, and was despondent.

Three New Alters Consecrated in Brooklys The three new marble altars in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy in Willoughby and Classon avenues, Brooklyn, were consecrated yester day by hished McDonnell and Mgr. Fariey of this docess.

GEOGHEGAN HIDHISMONEY SPAIN THIRSTS FOR VENGEANCE.

REVENUES OF HIS ROWERY DIVE

SALTED DOWN IN MANY BANKS. Several Names Used to Conceal It-Nov

His Father's Adm 'etrrators Sue the Bank for Savings ... Paying Owen 81,129 That Stood in the Name of John. The late Owen Geoghegan, who used to keep

concert saloon at 105 Bowery, made money hand over fist, and kept it in such a way that several persons who had judgments against him were unable to collect. He could not read, and he could write nothing but his name, which he spelled half a dozen ways. He made many deposits in different banks of the city under different names. Some of these accounts were in the name of his father, John, a deputy sheriff, and his brother James.
On June 19, 1882, Owen drew \$1,129 from the

Bank for Savings, which stood in the name of his father. The administrators of John's estate are now suing the bank for this money. everying that it was John's. The bank says is was Owen's. The case was on trial yesterday before Justice Daly in the Supreme Court.

About 1883 Owen gave up business in this city and went to San Francisco, where he died in 1885. The father had died just a month before the money was drawn out by Owen. Upon Owen's death a woman who was known as Duffy Ross claimed his estate as his wife, and it was decided that she was his widow and that her child, a girl, was Owen's. All the property Owen left was in banks, and his administrators had a hunt to find the accounts. They are not sure they have found all of them yet. widow and child have secured about \$32,000 The bank account in suit was in the name of

John Geoghegan and the last name was correctly spelled. John could read and write. Seventeen slips by which money was drawn out were submitted, but the name on the slips was spelled in different ways and sometimes the first name was Owen. The representatives of the bank testified that they depended mostly on the answers given to their questions when money be withdrawn, and although they

answers given to their questions when money was to be withdrawn, and although they watched for a similarity of the writing they were not very particular about the spelling, as they had illiterate denositors who spelled their hames according to their taste and fancy. It was for overlooking the different spellings on these slips as distinguished from the name in the bank book and in the pass book that it was sought to hold the bank for negligence in paying out the money. Otherwise it was admitted that the depositor is bound by the contract in the pass book that the bank is absolved by payment to the holder of the book.

The \$1,120 was drawn out the same day intwo sums. First, \$1,040 was drawn, the drawer signing the name of John Gehegan, and, soon after, \$60 was taken out with a slip signed. Owen Geoghan. Accountant Knowles of the bank testified that the same man had drawn the money both times. The signatures to the slips were passed as correct by Comptroller William G. White of the bank, who testified yesterday that he had compared the slips with the original name in the bank book, taken when the account was opened, and, although the same. After drawing out the money in this account. Owen, it is undisputed, opened another account in the same bank under the name James Geagan. That account passed to his widow and child. The brother, James Geobegan, The action is brought by Hannah McGinley, a lister of Owen, and his brother-in-law, Philip Ryan, as administrators of John Geoghegan.

M s. Astor's Luncheon

NEWPORT, R. L. Sept. 24. - Mrs. William Astor gave a luncheo a party at Beech wood to-day as farewell entertainment of the scason. Her guests were Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Whitwell, Mrs. Clarles H. Pald-win, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. George R. Lie Forest, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mrs. C. W. Yulce, Mrs. R. M. Cushing, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Lady Lock-wood, Miss Lockwood, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Townsend Burden, and Mrs. Henry C. Potter,

> MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANACHTHIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 900 | Gov. Island. 928 | Hell Gate. 11 14 Arrived-THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

Arrived Tituspax, Sept. 24.

Sa Germanic, Nckinstry, Liverpool Sept. 16 and
Queenstown 17th.

Sa Lain, Helimera, Southampton Sept. 16.

Sa Colorado, Whitton, Hull-Sept. 11.

Sa Sirius, Ford, Sartica Sept. 18.

Sa May, Greath, Barran, unlin.

Sa May, Greath, Barran, unlin.

Sa Harran, Colorado, Sartica Sept. 18.

Sa H. F., Dirnock, Colorado, Boston.

Ba City of New Bedford, Webber, Fall River,

[For later arrivals see First Page.] ARRIVED OUT

Sa Lurope, from New York, at London.
18 Mobile, from New York, at London.
18 Norge, from New York, at Switchmande,
18 Aviandears, from New York, at Durban.
18 Trave, from New York, at Durban.
18 Trave, from New York, at Cherbourg
18 Furst Bismarck, from New York, at Cherbourg

Se Kalser Withelm IL, from New York for Genoa, Masted Naples. Se Britannic, from New York for Liverpool, passed insule.
28 Hengider, from New York for Aden, passed Malta,
28 Marcingo, from New York for Newcastle, passed Sa Cevic, from New York for Liverpool, off Fastnet.

Sa Christine, Irons blue da for New York, 5a Mohawk, Irons Lomion for New York, 5a Mohaws, Irons Lomion for New York, 5a Jersey City, Irons Swansea for New York, 5a Jersey City, Irons Swansea for New York, 5a Jersey City, Irons Swansea for New York, 5a Jewilatan, Irons Treete for New York, 5a Jewilatan, Irons Middlesborough for New Sa Jenemania, Irons Middlesborough for New York, 5a Jenemania, Irons Jenemania,

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa City of Birintnicham, from Savannah for New York. Sa Croatan, from Georgetown, S. C., for New York. Sail To day.

Mails Close.

| East To morrow, | La Gascogne, Havre | 12 15 A. M. Lucania, Liverpool | 0.00 A. M. | Maasdam, Rotterlam | 8:00 A. M. | Funda, Geron | 8:00 A. M. | Furnessia, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | Furnessia, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 10:00 A Said Tuesday, Sept. 29. Aurania, Liverpool. Lain, livenen 7:00 A.M. Alis, Hayti City of Brimingham, Savan A gonquin, Charleston. ... Gibraltar ... St. Lu ta ... I remen ... St. Lu ta ... I remen ... Quienstown ... Amsterdam ... Havana ... Southampton ... Hamburg ... La Guavra ... New Orleans ... Savannah ... Martin ... Seet Numphes. Weimar Manitota P. Caland Habana St. Paul urdita, Sept. 26 ..Liverpool. Havre..... Hamburg... Due Monday, Sept. 28.

Algonquin. Glasgow... Bremen Liverpool. Rotterdan Circassia. esday, Sept. 29. Sept. 21 Sept. 10 Sept. 16 Sept. 23 Galveston Due Wednesday, Sept. 80 destppt. Alesia Pictavia Donua Maria Buffalo City of Washington

Business Motices.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children to Loing, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, alloys pain, cures wind colle, distrines, 25c. a bottle. No Pay until cured. Men's private diseases treated. ASA INSTITUTE, 184 Orange at., Newark, N. J.

DIED.

PATTERSON, - At Geneva, N. V., Sept. 22, Albert Mansfield Patterson of New York, in his 12d year. Funeral services at Geneva at il o'clock on Thursday Sept. 24. Interment in Mt. Auburn Cemeters.